

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS
COLLECTION

PUBLIC SAFETY DAY ON THE HILL



MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
COMMUNITY CORRECTION DIVISION

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The Community Correction Division of the Department of Correction is responsible for housing inmates in custody level 1 (contract pre-release, home incarceration), level 2 (pre-release), and level 3 (minimum security). The Division is made up of nine institutions and the Community Residential Services Unit, which is responsible for the supervision of level 1 inmates. Additionally, there are three secure institutions with minimum security components (MCI-Framingham, North Central Correctional Institution, and Southeastern Correctional Center) which take direction regarding their level 3 population from the Community Correction Division.

The institutions which house these inmates, and a breakdown of their level 1-3 populations (as of November 1999) is as follows:

Institution	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Boston State Pre-release Center	0	71	18	89
Community Residential Services Unit	24	0	0	24
MCI- Framingham (Hodder House)	0	3	26	29
OUI-Longwood	0	0	142	142
MCI-Lancaster	0	81	96	177
North Central Correctional Institution	0	0	25	25
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	196	196
Park Drive Pre- Release center	0	46	4	50

Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	175	175
MCI-Plymouth	0	0	150	150
Southeastern Correctional Center	0	0	93	93
MCI-Shirley	0	0	296	296
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	121	66	187
Totals	24	322	1,287	1,633

The total Community Correction population of 1,633 represents approximately 16% of the department's overall inmate population.

The mission of the Community Correction Division is public safety through the responsible reintegration of inmates to the community. We accomplish this mission through the safe and humane operations of our institutions with a major focus and emphasis in the areas of inmate accountability, employment, risk/needs assessments, and risk reduction programming.

ACCOUNTABILITY

All inmates housed in the Community Correction Division are accounted for via a system of inmate counts, four times per shift, twelve times during a twenty-four hour period. Inmates participating on community work crews are under the direct supervision of an officer and are accounted for formally on an hourly basis. Inmates participating in pre-release programming are released to the community for work and programs on structured release permits, and are monitored via physical and telephone spot checks. At a minimum, inmates in the community are physically spot checked twice during each month. During FY99 there were over 11,000 physical spot checks conducted on the level 2 population participating in community programs resulting in 22 inmates found to be out of place, a .002% out of place rate.

Additionally, inmates within the Community Corrections Division, given their increased movement into the community, are searched on a more frequent basis. During FY99 there were more than 67,135 room, pat, and strip searches conducted on this population. This figure does not include routine searches associated with community work crews, and other program related activities.

Finally, and perhaps one of the most critical elements of inmate accountability practices, is our substance abuse monitoring program. The Department's program has been recognized as one of four national models by the U.S. Justice Department. Most studies indicate that approximately 85% of the incarcerated population nationally have a substance abuse problem. Clearly, there is a strong correlation between substance abuse and criminal behavior. Substance abuse inhibits an inmates ability to follow the basic rules and regulations of an institution, disrupts development and participation in risk reduction programming, increases violent behavior, and has contributed to a high number of inmates escapes over the years. As our substance abuse testing program and basic accountability practices have expanded, the escape rate has declined dramatically. **Please see attachment I for escape statistics 1990 through 1999.**

The Department's program of substance abuse testing began in earnest in 1994. During that year, there were 22,303 substance abuse screens conducted department wide resulting in 507 positives, or a 2.3% positive rate. The Department's program of testing has increased and improved each year and includes the targeting of high risk inmates, those inmates participating in our intensive substance abuse treatment programs, as well as increased testing of inmates as they move closer to release via community correction institutions. In FY99 there were over 150,000 substance abuse screens conducted resulting in only 164 positives, or a .001 positive rate. **Please see attachment II for more detailed information on FY99 statistics.**

EMPLOYMENT

All inmates within the Community Correction Division, barring a severe medical condition, are expected to maintain an institution job assignment. Upon arrival to a level 3 institution, generally the first stop for inmates in the reintegration process, they are assigned to one of nineteen job assignments maintained by all level 3 institutions. Inmates are expected to work a full day and wages range from .00 per day to \$4.00 per day. The average inmate earns \$2.00 per day. 91% of all level 3 inmates are employed on any given day.

The backbone of our employment operations continues to be our community work crew program which services state and local agencies throughout Massachusetts. These crews have increased more than 700% during this decade. In addition to Interagency Service Agreements the DOC maintains with the MDC, the Massachusetts Highway Department, the Department of Public Health, and the Bureau of State Office Buildings, the Department facilitates the unskilled labor needs of numerous state and local agencies in the Commonwealth throughout the year. Last year, there were 930 community work crews dispatched to agencies involving 6,059 inmates and accounting for 1, 090,654 man-hours of labor. It is estimated that these crews saved the Commonwealth \$5,725,933. **Please see attachment III for more detailed statistics regarding community work crew operations 1991 - 1999.**

When inmates progress to level 2 security, (pre-release institutions), they are permitted to seek employment in the community earning a wage consistent with those in the community performing that same job. Employment Service Coordinators are assigned to each pre-release institution and assist inmates in securing employment. We maintain an employment rate of 85% at this level of security with the average inmate earning \$7.37 per hour. Inmates are not

permitted to handle their own paychecks and therefore, the checks are hand delivered by the employer or mailed to the institution. In terms of their earnings, 15% of the inmate gross wage is returned to the state's general fund, 25% placed in a mandatory savings account for the inmate to assist them in their reintegration needs, and payments toward any outstanding child support, victim fees, fines and restitution are made regularly. The inmate is also given a small stipend from their paycheck for transportation, lunch, and required toiletries. **Please see attachment IV for a detailed summary of contributions made to the general fund from this revenue source from 1990 to 1999.**

Risk/Need Assessments

All inmates entering the Community Correction Division are assessed, in terms of risk level, based on a risk assessment instrument that was validated via a retrospective study of our own inmate population. Inmates assessed will fall into one of three categories, low, moderate, or high. Inmates assessed at the moderate to high level must submit to a needs assessment where the need for risk reduction programming will be determined. Each inmate's individualized program is then designed based on the program needs indicated, e.g., life skills, violence reduction, substance abuse, etc.

In FY99 there were a total of 1,382 risk assessments conducted on new arrivals to the Community Correction Division. Of these, 382 were high, 518 were moderate, and 482 low. In summary, 65% of the Community Correction population fall into the moderate to high risk range and are therefore in need of risk reduction programming.

PROGRAMS

The Department, in addition to its Public Safety Transition Program, provides inmates in Community Corrections with several programs modeled on the cognitive/behavioral theory. Once identified for such programming, attendance on the part of the inmate is not voluntary, but a mandate!

Programs include:

Violence Reduction - a three month program designed for inmates who have been convicted of violent offenses or have a history of violent behavior. This is a skill based program with a focus on anger management and problem solving techniques.

Thinking for a Change - a 16 - 18 week program that addresses the belief that there are a number of areas of developmental deficits which place offenders at a disadvantage in achieving cognitive and social competence. This program addresses these needs.

Substance Abuse Treatment - a six month program delivered in a structured and curriculum driven manner addresses many of the major predictors of criminal behavior . These include use of drugs and alcohol, relapse prevention, criminal thinking, critical and consequential thinking, concrete problem solving, criminal vs. non criminal peers, attitudes, externalization of blame, empathy, etc. This six month program is followed by an eight week maintenance program and and aftercare program that follows the inmate six months post release.

Sex Offender Management - the Department operates a five phase nationally recognized program for the management of sex offenders. Phases I-IV take place within secure institutions, phase V (aftercare treatment and support) takes place in only one Community Correction institution. Only those inmates who graduate from phase IV, are within three years of a defined release date, and are otherwise found suitable for a community correction placement, advance to phase V. While the program is built on the concept that sex offenders can not be cured, research would support that through a structured program of treatment and supervision, the chance of a re-offense can be greatly reduced. This program is a 3-4 year commitment on the part of the inmate. This program addresses the basic elements of sex offender behavior, identifies an offender's high risk factors, requires inmates to develop a daily living plan to avoid high risk situations (relapse prevention plan) and teaches inmates appropriate coping skills to employ in the event they find themselves in a high risk situation.

Basic Education - all Community Correction institutions maintain some level of basic education programming. Inmates who do not have a high school diploma or GED are mandated to pursue basic education programming as part of their reintegration program.

In addition to the above noted core programs, there are a variety of support program available to inmates to include religious programs, parenting, AA/NA programming and vocational programming.

Noteworthy Community Correction Initiatives

Child Support Enforcement Program

In the Spring of 1995, the Department of Correction began a pilot program with the Department of Revenue to identify inmates who were participating in community work release programs (Level 1 and 2 inmates) who also had court ordered child support obligations. Approximately fifty (50) inmates were identified as having these obligations and the DOC worked closely with DOR personnel to ensure these inmates were compliant with their court ordered obligations. The pilot program proved to be a highly successful operation.

Following the successful pilot program, the Department began to identify inmates at all levels of security with court ordered child support obligations. The initial review identified approximately 1,000 inmates with court ordered obligations. These inmates were advised of their responsibilities regarding these obligations and their institution financial accounts monitored to identify available funds for these obligations.

In addition to the above, the Department's Legal Division notifies the Office of the Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Community Corrections (the Commissioner's designee to monitor this program) of any inmate awarded \$\$ associated with legal cases. In the event an inmate awarded a settlement has a court ordered child support obligation, the obligation is addressed as a first priority.

Since the inception of the program in 1995, over \$350,000 in payments have been made by inmates incarcerated within the DOC as follows:

Level 1 and 2 inmates:	\$46,001.16 (this amount is above and beyond the funds collected via the inmate's employer)
Level 3-6 custody inmates:	\$213,967.17
Legal cases/settlements:	\$101,006.5

The DOC continues to work closely with personnel from the DOR's Child Support Enforcement Unit to monitor inmates with court ordered child support obligations.

Medical Co-Payments (Level 2 inmates)

In FY97, the DOC initiated a program to charge inmates participating in level 2 (pre-release) programming a \$5.00 co-payment for self-initiated medical visits and a \$5.00 co-payment for prescriptions. The program was implemented to:

- hold the inmate partially responsible for his/her own health, consistent with health promotion and disease prevention initiatives;
- reduce the demand for services, specifically those visits that are not medically necessary, consistent with appropriate access;
- provide some additional revenue which addresses increasing cost for inmate medical care; and
- prepare inmates for release in as much as co-payment programs are consistent with community standards and practice, as most insurers require some form of co-payment for services.

Since the inception of the program, there have been over 1,500 self initiated medical visits by this population. A total of \$9,694 in co-payment fees have been collected and turned over to the state's general fund. **Please see attachment V for more detailed information regarding this program.**

Youth Violence Reduction Program

In April of 1998, concerned with the increasing violence among our youth, the department began the research and development of a youth violence reduction program. In the Fall of 1998, a ten week curriculum, designed for inmates participating in level 1-3 institutions was completed and approved by the DOC's Program Division.

The program was designed to teach select inmates how to develop and effectively deliver a presentation that shows the importance of using alternatives to violence when faced with a potentially violent situation. Inmates participating also learn effective public speaking skills. Upon graduation, the inmates are escorted to schools and youth centers and blending the skills they learned in the program with their own life experiences, share with the youth the importance of exercising alternatives to violence and the consequences of poor decision making.

Superintendents of Schools throughout the Commonwealth were advised of the availability of this program via a letter from Commissioner Maloney. The response was overwhelming! In the first year of its existence, more than fifty public speaking engagements were conducted. The feedback from all participants was extremely positive and we expect another successful year in FY2000.

Electronic Monitoring

The DOC initiated a home incarceration program in April of 1990 as a reintegration training program for select inmates within three (3) months of a defined release date. The program is designed to test one's readiness for parole and/or discharge by maximizing an inmate's time in the community prior to release. The program allows the inmate to demonstrate his/her competence, under a high level of supervision and monitoring, in a realistic living environment.

Inmate's participating in the program wear an electronic anklet which transmits to a home monitor connected to the inmate's home telephone line. The inmate must be within 150 feet of the monitor in order for the signal to be received. Through the telephone line, the inmate's home monitor communicates with the Department's monitoring station which is staffed twenty-four hours a day. The DOC utilizes a hybrid monitoring system which means the inmate's anklet is transmitting a constant signal through the home monitoring unit, supported by periodic checks by the DOC's monitoring unit to the inmate's home. When the inmate is contacted by the DOC's monitoring station, a picture of the inmate, striking one of several poses as directed by the monitoring system, is transmitted to the DOC's monitoring station within five seconds. Additionally, inmates are required to perform breath/alcohol tests through the use of this monitoring system.

This electronic monitoring system is only a supplement to staff supervision. Each staff member is assigned no more than fifteen inmates on their caseload. This allows staff ample time to work with the inmate to secure meaningful employment, as well as programs in the local community that support the inmate's areas of need. Additionally, staff visit the inmate at home, work, and programs, to monitor and evaluate the inmates participation in this program.

Since it's inception, over 1,000 inmates have participated in this program. The program maintains an 84% success rate. In the one formal study completed by the DOC's Research Division on our electronic monitoring operations, the program was found to be targeting the appropriate population, cost effective, and realizing recidivism rates half that of a comparable pre-release population.

In 1992, the DOC began to offer the services of our electronic monitoring program to other criminal justice agencies in an effort to reduce cost, share resources, and work more closely with other criminal justice agencies involved in similar programing. More than 1500 offenders from other criminal justice agencies have been serviced since that time. More recently, the DOC has joined the Office of Community Corrections in providing electronic monitoring services for offenders involved in the intermediate sanctions program initiated under Chapter 211F. **Please see attachment VI for more detailed statistics regarding this program.**

For more information regarding the Massachusetts Department of Correction's Community Correction Programming please feel free to contact Timothy F. App, Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Community Corrections at (617 - 727-9409).

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
ESCAPE/WALK AWAY STATISTICS 1990 - 1999

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
160	121	79	51	32	34	12	22	17	13

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
SUBSTANCE ABUSE MONITORING
ANNUAL REPORT
FY 99**

A. URINALYSIS SCREENS**1. Total number of samples collected:**

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	10,875	2,468	1,922	1,427	167	16,859
Secure	883	8,504	4,096	4,138	442	18,063
<u>Total</u>	11,758	10,972	6,018	5,565	609	<u>34,922</u>

2. Total number of tests performed:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	36,256	8,124	6,318	5,481	620	56,799
Secure	3,376	25,003	12,540	12,288	1,508	54,715
<u>Total</u>	39,632	33,127	18,858	17,769	2,128	<u>111,514</u>

3. Total samples sent to outside lab for confirmation:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	10	2	2	3	12	29
Secure	0	20	2	4	12	38
<u>Total</u>	10	22	4	7	24	<u>67</u>

4. Total number of outside lab tests charged to inmates:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	8	2	1	1	5	17
Secure	0	5	0	2	4	11
<u>Total</u>	8	7	1	3	9	<u>28</u>

5. Total number of positive results from all test conducted:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	25	6	4	2	15	52
Secure	0	24	1	21	58	104
<u>Total</u>	25	30	5	23	73	<u>156</u>

6. Total number of inmates refusing to provide a sample:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	4	0	0	1	2	7
Secure	0	90	8	51	13	162
<u>Total</u>	4	90	8	52	15	<u>169</u>

7. Total samples/refusals resulting in disciplinary action*:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	28	4	4	3	17	56
Secure	0	114	9	72	71	266
<u>Total</u>	28	118	13	75	88	<u>322</u>

*3 NOT DISCIPLINED DUE TO POLICY ISSUE

8. Substances identified as positive:

Benzodiazepines

	CAUSE	TOTAL
COM. COR.	0	0
SECURE	5	5
TOTAL	5	<u>5</u>

Cannabinoids

	INTERVAL	SUSPECT	CRA	RANDOM	CAUSE	TOTAL
COM. COR.	12	2	4	2	4	24
SECURE	0	8	2	9	17	36
TOTAL	12	10	6	11	21	<u>60</u>

Cocaine

	INTERVAL	SUSPECT	RANDOM	CAUSE	TOTAL
COM. COR.	4	0	0	0	4
SECURE	0	2	1	3	6
TOTAL	4	2	1	3	<u>10</u>

Opiates

	INTERVAL	SUSPECT	RANDOM	CAUSE	TOTAL
COM. COR.	9	4	1	10	24
SECURE	0	9	5	33	47
TOTAL	9	13	6	43	<u>71</u>

Ethanol

	INTERVAL	SUSPECT	RANDOM	TOTAL
COM. COR.	0	0	0	0
SECURE	0	5	5	10
TOTAL	0	5	5	<u>10</u>

Amphetamines

0

Barbiturates

0

PCP

0

B. BREATHALYSER SCREENS***1. Total breathalyser samples collected:**

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	6,486	814	430	31,695	51	<u>39,476</u>
Secure**	460	30	0	4	6	<u>500</u>
<u>Total</u>	6,946	844	430	31,699	57	<u>39,976</u>

*Secure Facilities are not mandated to do Breathalyser Screens

**SECC Min, NCCI Min, the Massachusetts Boot Camp, and Hodder House are the only Secure Facilities mandated to administer Breathalyser tests.

2. <u>Total breathalyser samples yielding positive results:</u>	Interval 5	Random 3	<u>Total</u> <u>8</u>
3. <u># of samples requiring urinalysis testing:</u> + results were negative	Random 1	<u>Total</u> <u>1</u> +	
4. <u>Total samples/refusals resulting in disciplinary action:</u>	Interval 5	Random 3	<u>Total</u> <u>8</u>

C. PATCH SAMPLES**1. Total number of "Patch" samples collected:**

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Com. Cor.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Secure	0	35	2	2	2	41
<u>Total</u>	1	35	2	2	2	<u>42</u>

2. Total number of positive results: 0**3. Charged to inmates:**

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Secure	0	4	0	0	0	<u>4</u>

4. Total number of refusals:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Secure	0	3	0	0	1	<u>4</u>

5. Total number of samples/refusals resulting in disciplinary action:

	Interval	Suspect	CRA	Random	Cause	<u>Total</u>
Secure	0	4	0	0	1	<u>5</u>

Assistant Deputy Commissioner/Date

Attachment III

INMATE COMMUNITY WORK CREW STATISTICS

The Department of Corrections began formally maintaining statistics for community work crews in 1991, the following is a historical view of the program since that time period:

YEAR	# CREWS	# INMATES	# MAN HOURS	SAVINGS
1991 (CALENDAR)	84	675	111,163	\$1,798,225
1992 (CALENDAR)	504	3,438	424,203	\$1,802,863
1993 (FISCAL)	517	3,604	385,522	\$1,638,466
1994 (FISCAL)	542	4,150	462,036	\$1,964,037
1995 (FISCAL)	599	3,960	390,384	\$1,667,820
1996 (FISCAL)	742	5,196	742,558	\$3,391,224
1997 (FISCAL)	842	6,273	1,285,107	\$6,360,224
1998 (FISCAL)	834	6,828	1,744,648	\$9,159,190
1999 (FISCAL)	930	6,059	1,090,654	\$5,725,933

**COMMUNITY CORRECTION DIVISION
LEVEL 2
ROOM & BOARD COLLECTIONS
FY 90 THRU FY 99**

INSTITUTIONS	FY 99	FY 98	FY 97	FY 96	FY 95	FY 94	FY 93	FY 92	FY 91	FY 90	TOTALS
BOSTON PRE-RELEASE CENTER	151,220.76	134,781.41	171,001.73	93,927.98	115,094.74	112,506.59	120,288.54	111,607.63	131,477.57	161,051.02	1,302,957.97
FRAMINGHAM, MCI	5,860.40	2,823.70	2,119.34	8,694.01	13,972.04	10,246.70	10,772.79	10,487.19	20,699.70	22,469.36	108,145.23
LANCASTER, MCI	142,336.53	108,211.02	80,360.42	76,473.53	100,991.68	149,190.73	97,171.76	75,128.66	91,172.39	122,901.83	1,043,938.55
LONGWOOD TREATMENT CENTER	-	-	-	1.69	36.00	1,524.35	1,897.54	3,462.60	4,217.58	2,511.63	13,651.39
PARK DRIVE PRE-RELEASE CENTER	107,647.90	93,621.55	65,329.94	58,306.57	63,852.18	69,896.29	69,758.58	71,112.08	68,618.98	59,819.25	727,963.32
PLYMOUTH, MCI	-	-	-	11.38	7,299.06	17,880.50	7,779.72	9,678.16	11,590.91	16,771.30	71,011.03
PONDVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	-	-	-	-	58,461.20	70,667.70	63,439.77	63,879.38	61,972.60	83,078.22	401,498.87
SHIRLEY, MCI	-	-	-	32,285.92	70,599.55	39,028.96	71,167.53	86,183.98	122,979.87	187,707.17	609,952.98
SOUTH MIDDLESEX CORRECTIONAL	246,730.56	206,074.21	135,610.92	138,942.38	127,912.63	149,943.49	144,815.06	133,482.10	158,566.84	176,365.98	1,618,444.17
WARWICK, MCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,393.81	8,168.94	14,393.78	27,956.53
TOTALS	653,796.15	545,511.89	454,422.35	408,643.46	558,219.08	620,885.31	587,091.29	570,415.59	679,465.38	847,069.54	5,925,520.04

Attachment V

MEDICAL CO-PAYMENT PROGRAM STATISTICS

The Department of Corrections began the medical co-payment program in the last quarter of Fiscal Year 1997, the following is a historical view of the program since that time period:

Inmate Participation:

Category	FY 1997 (One quarter only)	FY 1998	FY 1999
#Visits by inmates employed with health insurance:	6	50	90
#Visits by inmates employed with no health insurance:	111	404	492
#Visits by unemployed inmates:	35	182	184
Total number of self-initiated visits:	152	636	766
Total number of inmate participants:	88	463	535

Co-payment fees collected:

Category	FY 1997 (One quarter only)	FY 1998	FY 1999
Total funds collected associated with medical visits:	\$745.00	\$3,479.00	\$3995.00
Total funds collected associated with prescriptions:	\$75.00	\$580.00	\$755.00
TOTAL	\$820.00	\$4,059.00	\$4,750.00

Attachment VI

ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM STATISTICS

The following statistics are for Massachusetts Department of Correction inmates participating in the program since the program's inception:

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	up to 6-30-99	Totals
Total # Inmate Participants	57	107	101	178	137	149	96	65	79	39	1008
Total Completions	34 89.5%	90 84.1%	85 90.4%	119 74.3%	124 78.5%	111 83.4%	94 86.2%	58 90.6%	75 87.2%	43 91%	833 84%
Total Failures	4 10.5%	17 15.9%	9 9.6%	41 25.7%	34 21.5%	22 16.6%	15 13.8%	6 9.4%	11 12.8%	4 9%	163 16%

The following statistics are for clients from agencies other than the Massachusetts Department of Correction participating in the program since the program's inception:

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	up to 6-30-99	TOTALS
DYS	N/A	N/A	6	45	39	4	2	149	72	0	317
PROBATION	N/A	N/A	2	2	15	81	186	290	257	151	984
PAROLE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	24	36	34	19	114
HUMAN SERVICES/ TAUNTON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	0	4
MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	15	12	8	11	4	5	61
FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	2	2	3	0	11
N.H. DOC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	24	31	0	65
YEAR TOTALS	N/A	N/A	8	53	69	102	232	512	405	175	1556